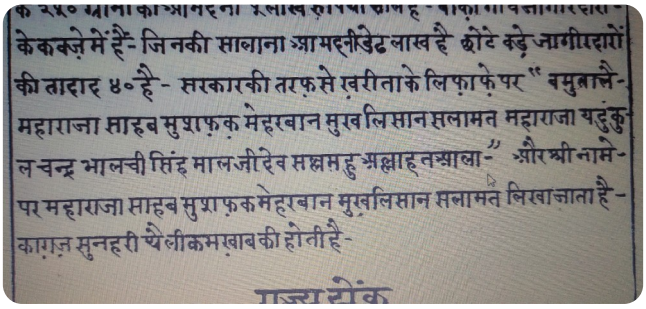
卐Scion_Of_Shree_Krishna卐

@___yadu___

2022-08-07 View on Twitter →

In this thread I will show you reality of jadeja jadon and bhati rajputs

Jadon Rajputs used to write "Sallamahu Allah Ta'ala" (Protected by grace/blessings of Allah) after there name



के कब्जे में है- जिनकी सालाना आमदनी डेढ़ लाख है छोटे बड़े जागीरदारों की तादाद ४०० है- सरकारकी तरफ से खैरीताके लिफाफे पर " बमुन्नाले- महाराजा साहब मुशफक मेहरबान मुखलिसान सलामत महाराजा यदुकुल चन्द्र भालची सिंह मालजीदेव सल्लमहु अल्लाहु तआला- " और श्री नामे- पर महाराजा साहब मुशफक मेहरबान मुखलिसान सलामत लिखाजाता है- काग़ज़ सुनहरी थैलीकमख़ाबकी होतीहै-

Jadon Rajputs filed a petition with the Muslim side and tried to extend the Shri Krishna Janmabhoomi case

श्रीकृष्ण जन्मभूमि वाद : वादी के कृष्ण का वंशज होने के दावे पर उठे सवाल

मथुरा, 6 जुलाई (एजेंसी): उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा की विभिन्न अदालतों में श्रीकृष्ण जन्मभूमि विवाद से जुड़े एक मुकदमे में दिलचस्प मोड़ उस समय आ गया, जब वाद में शामिल तीसरे पक्ष ने वादी के श्रीकृष्ण के वंशज होने के दावे पर ही प्रश्नचिन्ह लगा दिया। वादी के अधिवक्ता दीपक शर्मा ने बुधवार को बताया कि तीसरे पक्षकार यदुवंशी जादौन महासभा के पदाधिकारियों ने सिविल जज सीनियर डिवीजन ज्योति सिंह की अदालत में प्रार्थना-पत्र देकर कहा कि इस वाद के वादी मनीष यादव ने अपने को श्रीकृष्ण के वंशज होने का दावा किया है, जबकि वह अहीर जाति का है। उन्होंने दलील दी कि भगवान श्रीकृष्ण का वंश क्षत्रिय चन्द्रवंश की शाखा यदुवंश कुल से है। भगवान श्रीकृष्ण यदुवंशी क्षत्रिय जाति के थे न कि अहीर थे। यह भी कहा गया है कि नन्द गोप अहीर जाति के थे तथा उनका श्रीकृष्ण से कोई जातीय रिश्ता नहीं था। तीसरे पक्ष ने इस प्रकार के कई तक देकर यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की कि वादी मनीष यादव, भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के वंशज नहीं है।

एडवोकेट शर्मा ने बताया कि वादी मनीष यादव ने मंगलवार को अदालत में कहा कि तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा दिया गया प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं है, क्योंकि तीसरे पक्ष ने इस वाद के प्रतिवादियों से मिलकर यह प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया है। अदालत ने इस वाद में सुनवाई के लिए 16 जुलाई की तारीख निर्धारित की है।

They argued that the lineage of Lord Shri Krishna was from the Yaduvansh clan, a branch of the Kshatriya Chandravansh. Lord Shri Krishna was of Kshatriya caste and not an Ahir.

It has been stated that Nand Gope was of Ahir caste and he had no caste relationship with Shri Krishna.

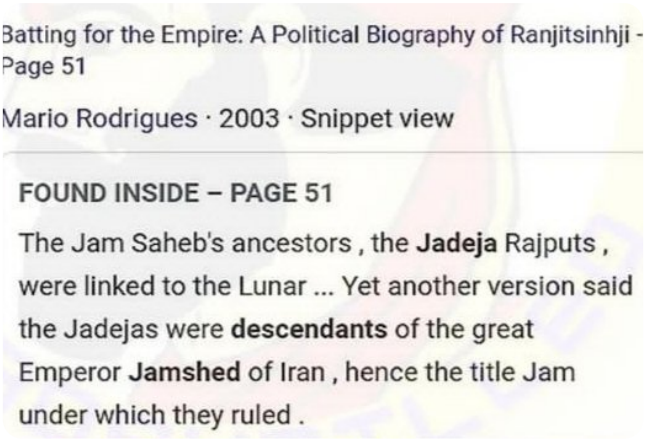
The third party has tried to prove that the plaintiff Manish Yadav is not a descendant of Lord Krishna, Sharma said.

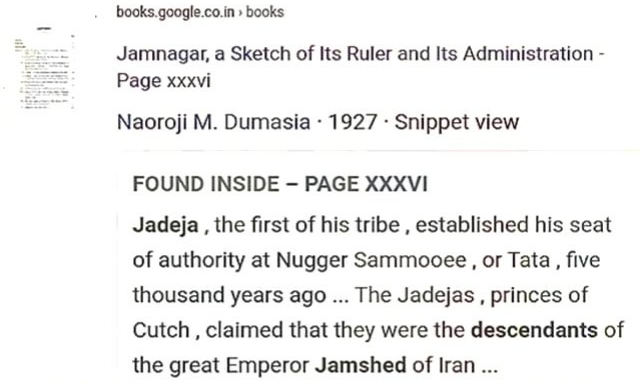
Sharma said that plaintiff Manish Yadav said in the court on Tuesday that the application moved by the third party was not worth admissible, because the third party gave this application after colluding with the respondents of this case.

He argued that they intentionally wanted stretch the hearing and joined forces as a third party to gain cheap publicity.

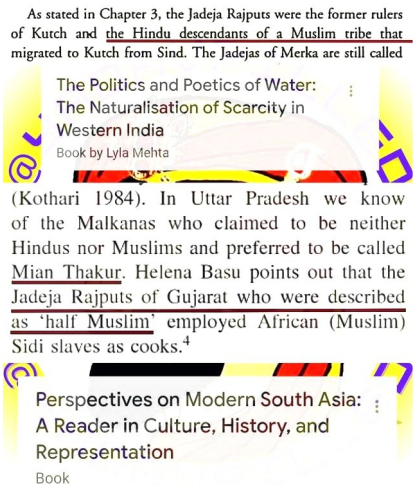
Yadav tried to prove that he is the descendant of Shri Krishna and the third party's argument is liable to be rejected,

Jadeja rajputs who claim that they are descendant of Emperor Jamshed of Iran.


Batting for the Empire: A Political Biography of Ranjitsinhji - Page 51
Mario Rodrigues · 2003 · Snippet view
FOUND INSIDE – PAGE 51
The Jam Saheb's ancestors , the Jadeja Rajputs , were linked to the Lunar ... Yet another version said the Jadejas were descendants of the great Emperor Jamshed of Iran , hence the title Jam under which they ruled .


books.google.co.in › books
Jamnagar, a Sketch of Its Ruler and Its Administration - Page xxxvi
Naoroji M. Dumasia · 1927 · Snippet view
FOUND INSIDE – PAGE XXXVI
Jadeja , the first of his tribe , established his seat of authority at Nugger Sammooee , or Tata , five thousand years ago ... The Jadejas , princes of Cutch , claimed that they were the descendants of the great Emperor Jamshed of Iran ...

They are described as Hindu descendant of Muslims or half muslim


As stated in Chapter 3, the Jadeja Rajputs were the former rulers of Kutch and the Hindu descendants of a Muslim tribe that migrated to Kutch from Sind. The Jadejas of Merka are still called
The Politics and Poetics of Water: The Naturalisation of Scarcity in Western India
Book by Lyla Mehta
(Kothari 1984). In Uttar Pradesh we know of the Malkanas who claimed to be neither Hindus nor Muslims and preferred to be called Mian Thakur. Helena Basu points out that the Jadeja Rajputs of Gujarat who were described as 'half Muslim' employed African (Muslim) Sidi slaves as cooks.[4]
Perspectives on Modern South Asia: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation
Book

One couldn't decide whether Jadeja were Hindu or Muslim.

Even 3 out of 2000 Jadeja Rajputs did not know their religion

among the Jadejas. Travelling through Kachchh in the 1830s, Marianna Postans (1839: 133) wrote that it was '[...] difficult to decide, whether the Jharrejahs should be classed as Hindus or Moslems; more particularly as the Rao, who is the head of the Bhyaud, [*bhayyad*] pays reverence to both modes of worship [...].' In a footnote, she adds that 'The Rao himself says that out of about two thousand Jharrejahs, he does not think three of them know what their religion is.'

They used to eat halala meat.

According to tradition Hindu kshatriya can't eat halala meat they are only allowed to consume jhatka meat.

Confirming this, Himmatsinhji Jadeja recalled his youth in the palace complex. He had an English tutor, and there were many Muslims in the household. 'We had Mohammedan [Muslim] cooks, so no pork ever came into our kitchens so as not to offend them. Whatever was brought in from *śikār* was *halāled* so that they could eat it as well.' The king Raydhan II (1779–1814) is

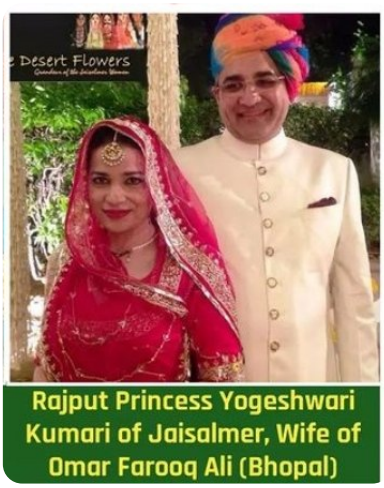
Bhati rajputs used to have matrimonial relatios Was with muslim.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq's mother was a Bhati Rajput

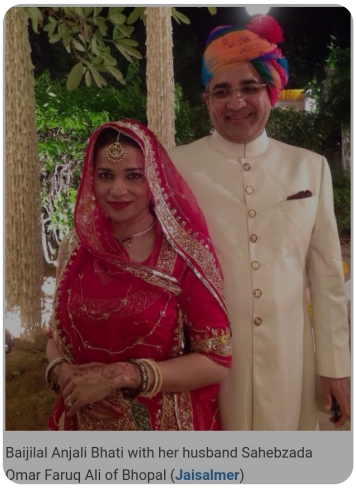
The giving of Hindu princesses in marriage to Muslim kings had been known long before[15] the union of Akbar and Bihar Mal's daughter. As early as 1176, we read of the queen of the Rajah of Uchh (a town now in Bahawalpur State)[16] having affianced her daughter to Shihabuddin Ghori. In more recent times a Bhati Rajput princess, Naila (the daughter of Rana Mal of Dipalpur), had been married to Salar Rajab. She later became the mother of Firuz Shah the Tughluq Sultan of Delhi. More instances may be found in the lives

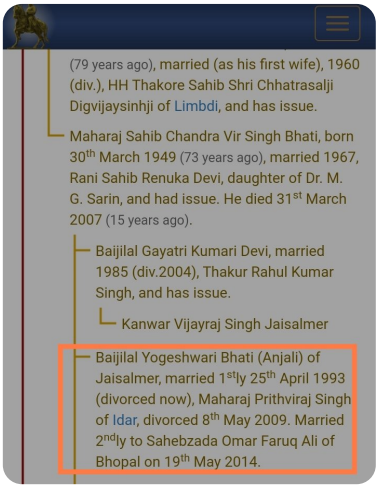
Till today these people are following the tradition of marriage among Muslims

Bhati Rajput princess Yogeshwari Kumari of Jaiselmer married Omar farooq Ali of Bhopal .



Anjali bhati is daughter of Chandra Vir Singh Bhati and Rani Sahib Renuka Devi


Baijilal Anjali Bhati with her husband Sahebzada Omar Faruq Ali of Bhopal (Jaisalmer)


(79 years ago), married (as his first wife), 1960 (div.), HH Thakore Sahib Shri Chhatrasalji Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi, and has issue.

Maharaj Sahib Chandra Vir Singh Bhati, born 30th March 1949 (73 years ago), married 1967, Rani Sahib Renuka Devi, daughter of Dr. M. G. Sarin, and had issue. He died 31st March 2007 (15 years ago).

Baijilal Gayatri Kumari Devi, married 1985 (div.2004), Thakur Rahul Kumar Singh, and has issue.

Kanwar Vijayraj Singh Jaisalmer

Baijilal Yogeshwari Bhati (Anjali) of Jaisalmer, married 1stly 25th April 1993 (divorced now), Maharaj Prithviraj Singh of Idar, divorced 8th May 2009. Married 2ndly to Sahebzada Omar Faruq Ali of Bhopal on 19th May 2014.

Source:-
"Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society, No. 224, Summer 2015"
जाड़ेजा सिंध से आए और गुजरात के मुस्लिम सुल्तानों, अफगानिस्तान के पठानों और दिल्ली के मुग़लों में शादियाँ की।
House of Kutch belongs to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and originally arrived from Sind (Jams of Sind). The family allied itself and intermarried with the Muslim rulers of Gujarat and Afghanistan, as well as the Imperial Mughal dynasty of Delhi. These close relations helped to preserve the state during difficult periods of anarchy, as well as gain wealth, influence and titles. Kutch obtained much of its wealth from its ports and through maritime trade. Kutchi traders were famous in most of the ports of the Indian Ocean. The slave markets in Zanzibar were amongst their more unsavoury sources of income.
This historical research may start with Jam Shri Hamirji Sahib (1525-1537), Jam Sahib of Kutch, son of Jam Shri Bhimji Sahib, who succeeded him on his death in 1525. Hamirji was killed in 1537 by Jam Rawal in retribution for the former's murder of the latter's father, Jam Lakhoji of Terabanu. After this, Kutch experienced an interregnum, ruled by Jam Rawal of Nawanagar from the death of Hamirji in 1537 and the expelling of the Jam Rawal of Nawanagar in 1548 by Khengarji I.
Rao Shri Khengarji I Sahib (1548 – 1585), Rao of Kutch was born at Lakhiyarviyaro in 1496 as second son of Jam Shri Hamirji Sahib, Jam Sahib of Kutch. He fled to Ahmedabad after the murder of his father, Hamirji, in 1537 and there he was granted the protection of the Sultan of Gujarat, after he saved his life while hunting lions. He was raised to the title of Rao and, in 1538, he was granted the state of Morvi as his reward. He waged an eleven-year war to recover his patrimony, and finally succeeded in expelling Jam Rawal of Nawanagar in 1548. He was installed on the gadi at Rapar in 1548. He founded a new capital at Bhuj in 1549, and established the port of Mandvi in 1580. He died at Bhuj in 1585. His sister, Jadeji Rani Shri Kamabai Sahiba, married Sultan Mahmud Shah I [Bhegada] (AH 862/3-917/AD 1458/9-1511), son of Sultan Muhammad Shah II (AH 846-855/AD 1442-1451), Sultan of Gujarat.
कच्छ के हमीर जाड़ेजा की बहन जाड़ेजी रानी कामाबाई ने गुजरात के सुल्तान मुहम्मद बेगड़ा से शादी की।
Nawanagar owes its status to Jam Shri Rawalji Lakhoji Jadeja (1540-1562), Jam Sahib of Kutch and Nawanagar, elder son of Jam Lakhoji of Terabanu in Kutch, a descendant of the Jadeja ruler of Kutch who murdered his sovereign, Hamirji, and seized the throne.

Source:-
"Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society, No. 224, Summer 2015"
When the opportunity arose, he returned to Jamnagar to install his grandson on the throne, but then assumed ruling powers on his behalf. He died at Jamnagar in 1608. His successors attempted to throw off the Mughal yoke several times, but were soundly crushed on various occasions during the seventeenth century.
Judging from the brief history of the period concerned it is obvious that the rulers of both Kutch and Nawanagar were of one and the same clan and both included the clan name in their titles. The matrimonial relations of Kutch with the Sultans of Gujarat were very close and Sultan Mahmud Shah III (AH 944-961/AD 1537-1553) also supported Khengarji I in his efforts to reclaim his patrimony and expel the Jam Rawal of Nawanagar. Moreover he was raised to the title of Rao by Mahmud III.
The Jam Rawal of Nawanagar, on the other hand, once driven away from Kutch remained on an almost continuous war footing. Nevertheless, we also learn that he was granted the right of minting coins by Muzaffar Shah III of Gujarat (AH 968-980/AD 1560-1570). The kori's struck by the Jams of Nawanagar have the frozen Hijri date 978 (1570), which may also be the date the minting privilege was granted by Muzaffar Shah III. (see fig. 3)
It is, therefore, clear that the coin in the name of the Gujarat Sultan Nasir al-Din Mahmud Shah III (AH 944-961/AD 1537-1553) with the Nagari '*Shri Jamji*" in the exergue cannot, on historical grounds, be attributed to the Jam of Nawanagar and must be assigned to Khengarji I of Kutch.
Similar copper coins bearing the name of 'Mahmud Shah bin Latif Shah', viz.: a dokdo and a dhinglo, are known as well, and listed by Rohit Damji Shah in his catalogue '*Coins of Kutch State*'.
Fig. 4
जाड़ेजाओं की गुजरात मुसलमान सल्तनत के प्रति वफादारी की वजह से जन्हें "राव" की उपाधि मिली और बोहोत सी जागिरदारियाँ भी मिली।

राजपूतानी मानबाई जाड़ेजा की शादी पालनपुर के मुस्लिम सुल्तान मुजाहिद खान-२ से हुई थी।
Gujarat State Gazetteers: Banaskantha District - Page 104
books.google.co.in › books
Gujarat (India) · 1981 · Snippet view
Mujahid Khan II ruled at Palanpur from 1638 to 1663 A.D. He was married to a **Jadeja** lady **Manbai** and Mansarovar tank , named after her , was then constructed ' . He , being very much trusted by Shahzada Aurangzeb , the then Subah of ...
The Palanpur Agency Directory - Volume 4 - Page 19
books.google.co.in › books
1919 · Snippet view · More editions
He was married to a **Jadeja** Lady **Manbai** and Mansarovar tank , named after her , was then constructed . He , being very much trusted hy Shahzada Aurangzeb , the then Subah of Gujarat , and his Amirs , was appointed in 1642 Governor of ...
औरंगज़ेब का सबसे भरोसेमंद जिहादी मुजाहिद खान ने अपनी बेगम मानबाई जाड़ेजा के लिए मानसरोवर की टंकी बनवाई थी।

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